

# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852.

## Democratic Convention—the Result.

The Democratic Convention assembled in Baltimore on the 1st inst., and was organized by selecting John W. Davis, of Indiana, President, and appointing a number of its members Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The Convention, in accordance with the safe and time-honored usage of the party, adopted the two-thirds rule by which to be governed in nominating a candidate for President and Vice President of the U. S. As our space will not admit the publishing of the proceedings in detail this week, we now make the announcement, that after a number of ballottings Gen. FRANKLIN O. PIERCE, of New Hampshire, was nominated as the democratic candidate for President, and Wm. R. King, of Ala., the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The unwavering confidence we have ever possessed in the "nationality" of the great democratic party, in all time past, would not allow a suspicion that any others than reliably national democratic candidates would be selected,—in this instance, as heretofore, we thank God, our reliance has not been misplaced—hence the propriety and readiness to zealously accept the nomination the Convention has made. We glory in proclaiming that we are partisans enough to waive personal preferences, if we had any, and adopt the choice of the Democratic Convention. And in the language of *Eastman* of the Nashville American, we say these candidates "can't be beat—we feel it in our flesh and bones." Notwithstanding the selection of Gen. Pierce and Mr. King may have been unexpected to many of our party, it will not be the less acceptable. It fore-shadows a complete union of the democratic party North, South, East, and West, which is more than enough to triumphantly elect our standard-bearers—thus securing for four years to come the harmonious and prosperous action of the government.

As there may be some good whigs who feel like asking the question, "who is James K. Polk?" we copy from the Nashville American the following brief statement as to who Gen. Franklin O. Pierce is:

"With all the United States to choose from, there is no one we would select before him, either for a strong candidate or a safe President. We have known Gen. Pierce personally and well from our earliest manhood. He is the son of old Gov. Pierce, who fought by the side of Stark at Bunker Hill and through the Revolution; the brother of Col. Pierce, of the artillery, who fought so bravely in Florida; and the brother-in-law of Gen. John McNeil, who so greatly distinguished himself on the northern frontier during the last war with England.

FRANK PIERCE, as he is familiarly known throughout the country, entered public life as representative in the Legislature of New Hampshire, at a very early age—as soon as eligible, we believe—and was immediately made Speaker of the House. Again, as soon as eligible, he was elected a Representative in Congress; from which post he was again, at the first opportunity after attaining the requisite age, transferred to the United States Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate, and resigned before the expiration of his second term.

Since his resignation, he has repeatedly been urged to accept political offices, but has invariably declined. It is within our knowledge that he was one of the first men to whom Mr. Polk—who had served with him in Congress and knew him well—offered a seat in his cabinet. This offer was repeated a second time, when the office of Attorney General of the U. S. was pressed upon him, and again declined. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, however, he informed Mr. Polk that he was ready to accept any position in the army which he chose to offer him. He was appointed first a Colonel, and subsequently a Brigadier General, and was engaged in most of the battles of the valley of Mexico.

Such is a rapid outline of the public life of our candidate. He has participated, since his retirement from public life, in the political battles of his native State whenever called upon to volunteer. Having, while in Congress, distinguished himself by resisting the spirit of abolitionism, he has fought it at home, when advocated by the free-soil whigs and the Hile democrats; and it is to his exertions mainly that the complete overthrow of both those factions has been achieved in New Hampshire.

No man enjoys a more deep-seated popularity than he does. His nomination will arouse an enthusiasm unknown since the days of '44. We repeat it: *he can't be beat—we feel it in our flesh and bones—he can't be beat.*

## Pretty Talk.

The definite position taken by many whigs in the South, on the Compromise—the all-absorbing political topic of the day—taken in a literal sense, without any reference to the past history of that party, would lead the country to conclude that they cannot be diverted from it; and that nothing short of an actual avowal of the finality of the Compromise measures, by the candidate of their party, over his own signature, can satisfy their minds of his fitness for the Presidency. We have a right to presume, that the slightest equivocation will not do—but that they must have a positive and direct "thus saith the Lord." They will not permit the Convention to select a man who can give no better guarantee of his soundness upon the Compromise, than that he expresses himself in favor of their finality, in his street talks, and at the same time refuses to put it on paper. We have a right, we say, to conclude that a candidate thus started would fail to receive the vote of the whigs in the South. Whether they will sustain this conclusion, time alone will tell. We trust they will; for, notwithstanding we have ever been opposed to the Compromise as a whole, believing it did not secure all our rights, yet, for the sake of peace in the future, we say, let it be final—let a discussion of it now cease, and all opposition to it be dropped.

The position which should be occupied by the aspirant to the Presidency, is so well and beautifully set forth by Mr. Gentry, one of the whig members of Congress from Tennessee, in a speech in that body recently, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of laying it before our readers, with the hope that it will serve our whig friends as a political chart in making up their minds preparatory to voting in the coming Presidential election. Read it, and remember it. Lay it by for the day of election:

It is not enough that a Presidential candidate may be believed to have been favorable to the enactment of those measures, and himself individually in favor of maintaining them. A far greater question is, by what influences he is surrounded? What counsels, what influences will control the political organization upon which he relies for his election? And what influences will decide the policy of his administration in the event of his success? The public interests demand—the peace of the country—the safety of the Union require not only that he shall be publicly and unequivocally pledged "to regard the Compromise measures as a final settlement of the dangerous questions they embraced," but that the political organization upon which he relies for election shall be of such a character as to wield all the influences of a Presidential canvass directly in favor of reconciling the minds of the people, North and South, to the acceptance of those measures as a final adjustment of the sectional controversies which made their enactment a public necessity. These are the conditions upon which alone any humble support will be accorded to any Presidential aspirant at the next election.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.—The Democratic Congressional District Convention to nominate a Democratic Elector, for this district, is to meet in Shelbyville to-day; and that of the Whigs on the 22d, in the same place.

There are more Free Masons in San Francisco than any city in the world, according to population.

## Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, a portion of the Democracy of Lincoln county, met at the court-house on Monday, 7th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic District Convention, to be held at Shelbyville, on the 10th inst.—Col. D. S. HOBBS was called to the Chair, and the editors of the *Fayetteville Observer* and *Lincoln Journal* were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Gen. R. Farquharson, it was ordered that delegates should be appointed from each civil district. On motion of Maj. Wm. T. Ross, a committee, composed of Gen. R. Farquharson, Col. D. R. Smyth and Esq. J. A. Saintclair, was appointed to prepare a list of delegates.

The committee made the following report, which was ratified—

Lynchburg, J. A. Saintclair and B. H. Berry.  
Call's, Wm. Tolly and David S. Gray.  
Whitman's, Dempsey Sullivan and Joel Reese.  
Renegar's, D. F. Robertson and Y. T. Taylor.  
Tucker's, Ben. Howard and J. Reid.  
Gross's, G. V. Hebb and Paul Ingle.  
Buckeye, W. B. Rhea, Esq., and Hu Thomson.  
Fayetteville, R. Farquharson and W. T. Ross.  
Millard's, J. G. Harrison and S. C. Flint.  
King's, J. Gillespie, and H. S. Blakemore.  
Wesley Chapel, C. Smith and W. Dyer.  
Common's, John Carey and Peter G. McMullen.  
Hulbert's, P. Halbert and W. R. Hedgepeth.  
Boon's Hill, Dr. Jno. Wood and Thos. B. Wilson.  
Trantham's, John Robertson and B. M. G. Alsop.  
Millville, Wm. Murphy and S. D. Benson.  
Kelly's Creek, J. Leatherwood and John A. Hill.  
Coldwater, Wm. R. Martin, Esq. and Capt. L. P. Hodge.  
Moore's, A. G. Downing, Esq. and Col. A. J. Childress.  
Ranson's, A. S. Randolph, Esq. and R. Drennon, Esq.  
Edmonson's, F. M. Ventress, Esq. and Wm. McGee.  
Quick's, Sam'l Hopkins, Jr. and A. McDougal.  
Duke's Creek, I. D. Bray and B. Gregory.  
Count's, Lewis Pitcock and W. I. Grills, Esq.  
Shelton's Creek, W. M. Newman, Esq. and B. Christian.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, together with the President and Secretaries of the meeting, be appointed in addition to the foregoing list, delegates to said Convention to represent the county at large, Gen. Wm. Moore, J. A. Motlow, Col. D. R. Smyth, J. McDaniel, Esq., A. J. Carless and James R. Chilcoat. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

HON. THOS. H. BENTON in his letter of acceptance of the nomination as a candidate for Congress, in the St. Louis district, Mo., defines his position on the Compromise, and sets forth his views relative to Slavery, to be, in substance, as follows:

1st. He was and is opposed to the Compromise.  
2d. He does not fear for the safety of the Union; and thinks it in no danger of dissolution from the agitation of the slave question.  
3d. He hates slavery; says he says he got his hatred of slavery out of the Virginia school, fifty years ago, and out of Tucker's notes on Blackstone.  
4th. He was and is opposed to the extension of slavery over territory where it does not exist; and says he has and always will oppose its extension.  
5th. He ridicules most mercilessly the idea that the institution of slavery is in danger; and cites the fact that slaves now command a higher price in the market than they ever have done—which is to his mind proof positive that the institution is in no danger.

Several lumps of gold were discovered in a ravine in the village of Mineral Fort, Wis., on Saturday, the 1st inst., worth from \$2 to \$4. On the Monday following, half the town turned out to search for the "hidden treasure," and in a short time found a "lead," containing gold, silver, and diamonds, and before noon \$200 worth of these precious metals were taken from the earth.

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—There

were not less than one thousand claimants for seats in the Democratic Convention. Virginia sent up as many as one hundred and twenty delegates, Mississippi forty-six, and other States equally as large numbers. The Convention, however, voted by States, each was allowed the number of votes which it is entitled to in the next electoral college, without regard to the number of delegates in attendance.

We will publish the platform laid down by the Convention as soon after its reception, as convenient.

The Whig National Convention will meet in Baltimore, next Wednesday, to select a whig victim to be pierced by the democracy in November next.

## Whig Party North.

Is it probable that the Whig National Convention, composed as it will be of a majority of Northern whigs, will select an avowed compromise candidate for the Presidency, when it is remembered that but three of that wing of the party could be induced to vote for the Fugitive Slave Law—the very feature in these measures they desire and intend to repeal? If they do not select such a candidate, who will Southern whigs vote for? They have said that they must have a compromise man—one they know to be such. We shall see.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A man of the name of Burns, says the Baltimore Clipper, died a few days since from poison being communicated to his system by a diseased horse. It appears that the deceased had a horse afflicted with the glanders, and during the administration of medicine thrust his hand in the animal's mouth. One of the fingers of the hand had been previously cut and the flesh laid open, and the poisonous virus entering this wound, mortification soon ensued. A physician was called in to amputate the limb, but perceiving that the poison had penetrated to every portion of the unfortunate man's system, the professor declined performing the operation, stating that no earthly skill could save his life. After lingering in great agony, death finally closed the scene. The corpse presented a blackened, hideous appearance, and afforded a dreadful warning to those who heedlessly tamper with diseased animals.

THE VETO.—We do not remember to have seen the whig doctrine, that the President should not Veto an act of Congress save upon constitutional grounds, formally abandoned. We presume it is yet an article of the whig creed. See, then, the danger of putting the whig party in power in this: "We'll fight, say Southern whigs, 'if the fugitive slave law is repealed.' But an act repealing the law would not be unconstitutional, and your President could not veto such an act without violating 'whig principles.' He would be compelled to sign it. So by putting a whig President in power, on whig principles, the only barrier between a fanatical majority and the fighting point of southern whigs is removed. Are they willing to run the risk of a practical application of their own principles?"

The following story, which we copy from one of our exchanges, is decidedly a "good 'un."

European papers state that a girl is now being exhibited in Paris, and attracting great attention, who possesses the power of turning round on one leg for the space of time which, were we not assured of the fact by an eye witness, who has just arrived in New York from Havre, we should hesitate to believe possible. On one occasion, Mademoiselle Angeline performed three hundred evolutions in a minute! She does not appear at all giddy after the operation, and is a remarkably pretty and finely formed person. Her feet are very small, but of a singular muscular development.

Perhaps the most striking part of the exhibition is where Mlle Angeline fits a circular saw to her waist, in order that the visitors may test the force with which she spins, by applying pieces of wood to the saw.

A bridge for the Panama Railroad Company and designed to span the river, Chagres, has been completed at Darien, Georgia, and will be shipped to Chagres without delay. It is built in four sections, the whole 420 feet long, and is to be supported by abutments on each side, and a single pier in the centre of the river.

## Items of News.

RATE OF INTEREST IN ENGLAND.—In 1822 the interest on the public debt of England was five per cent. In the course of that year the reduction was made to 4 per cent. In 1824, the interest was reduced to 3½ per cent. In 1830 it was further reduced to 3 per cent. The present ministry have it in contemplation to reduce it to 2½ per cent. The rate at the Bank of England is now 2 per cent.

Europe contains 3,807,195 square miles; the United States contains 3,221,595 square miles; so that the area of the United States is nearly equal to all Europe.

A SMILE.—A Roman Catholic priest, some time since, in Germany, on entering the pulpit, took a walnut into it. He told his hearers that the shell was tasteless and valueless—that was Calvin's church. The skin was nauseous, disagreeable, and worthless—that was the Lutheran church. He then said he would show them the holy Apostolic Church—he cracked the nut and found it rotten.

AN ARMY OF LAWYERS.—According to Livingston's Law Ledger for 1852, our country has 25,000 Lawyers, whose annual income is not far from \$36,000,000.

MEASHER THE PATRIOT ESCAPED.—Thomas Meagher, the "Irish Patriot," who had been transported to Van Diemen's Land, by the British Government, and made his escape, has arrived safe in New York. This news will cause the hearts of thousands of Irishmen in this country to beat with joy.

It is said Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Columbia, Tenn., is to be the successor of Maj. Donelson in the editorial chair of the Washington Union.

A man named Livingston, week before last recovered a verdict against the Nashville Gas Company, for \$1500. The company left an iron lamp post lying across the pavement—Livingston fell over it and broke his leg, and sued them for damages.

The Maine liquor law has passed both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature, and has been signed by the Governor. It is to go into effect in thirty days.

A number of the citizens of Nashville are about to buy and lay out an extensive burying ground somewhere in the vicinity of that city, which it is intended shall be an ornament equal, in time, to Piere LaChaise, Greenwood, Laurel Hill, or any other of the most celebrated burial places in the world.

THE GROWING CROP.—Letters from New Orleans state that the cotton blooms have already been seen in that vicinity, and that accounts from the Red River country speak of the cotton crop in that region as having attained a most promising stand.

We have news from Mexico of the 5th May. The city was the scene of numerous altercations daily, and in one week 16 murders were committed. Robberies were of daily occurrence. A conducta arrived at Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., with \$1,700,000 in specie.

The St. Louis Republican says that large amounts of money, principally from the East, are in that city seeking investment.

The St. Louis Republican says that new counterfeit \$20 dollar notes of the Louisiana State Bank, well executed and liable to deceive, are in circulation in that city.

USING CANCELLED POSTAGE STAMPS.—Within the last ten days the postmaster at Utica, N. Y., has detected three persons who have used post stamps which have been used on letters, and made two of them pay the penalty of their fraud on the department. The penalty is fifty dollars for each offence.

Our exchanges from every direction state that the prospect for the ensuing tobacco crop is gloomy for a large quantity. Plants were exceedingly scarce, and in many places those planted out do not promise so well. Such is the case in our country, we learn.—*Russellville (Ky.) Herald.*

The sugar house and refinery of Drs. J. & H. Perkins, about two miles from Baton Rouge, La., was completely destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. The establishment was insured to the extent of \$75,000; it cost about \$120,000, and with the building and machinery, sugar to the amount \$15,000 was destroyed, making the actual loss to Drs. Perkins \$60,000. Total loss \$135,000.

Governor Collier, of Alabama, has issued his proclamation, in obedience to a resolution of the last session of the legislature, declaring that it is expedient to call a general Convention of the people of that State, to take into consideration the necessity of altering and reforming the constitution thereof.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that split gold dollar pieces are rapidly multiplying, and the caution cannot be too often repeated to be on the lookout for them. The piece, by some fine and ingenious machinery, is split in two, about one-half of the coin abstracted and the plundered sides stuck together again, the face of the piece not the least scarred or injured. A little care will readily detect the fraud. The milling around the edge will be found broken, and very generally a pewter-colored cement may be observed protruding from it. The coin, too, is thin in the middle.

An Earthquake of considerable violence, was felt at Apalachicola, Fla., on the 10th of May. Timbers cracked, some windows were broken, and the people fled from their houses in terror.

Among the articles sent over the Erie Railroad, a few days ago, was a piano for Salt Lake, Utah territory. The distance is about 4,000 miles; the place where it is destined to go, a few years ago was inhabited only by Indians; and a wilderness peopled with the red race and a few trappers only, has to be crossed before it is reached.

A Washington letter in the Baltimore Patriot announces the death of John Howard Payne, Esq., our Consul at Tunis, and the author of several dramatic works, and a number of other literary productions, including the popular song of "Home, Sweet Home."

At Cincinnati, a splendid marble monument is to be erected by the Order of Odd Fellows, to the memory of transient members of the order, at a cost of \$2,000.

The specie in the New York City Banks is nearly twelve millions of dollars.

There is a marriage contemplated in New York city, of a very interesting character. The gentleman is 94 years of age and the lady, shall we name it, is 18. The names cannot now be given.

The Methodist General Conference, North, has decided in favor of the system, and against that article of Methodist discipline which requires that "men and women should sit apart in all the churches," by a vote of 89 to 62.

STOLEN PLATES OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY.—We learn that the genuine plates of the Bank of Kentucky, of the denomination of Tens, have recently been stolen, and a large batch of the notes printed—of course they will be put in circulation. The theft was managed so adroitly that no clue can be obtained to its discovery, or to lead to the detection of the perpetrator. The plates were stolen from the engraver in Cincinnati.—*Lou. Cour.*

\$10,000, WITHOUT THE WINE!—The cost of the reception of "Gov. Kosuth," at Boston, was officially stated in the Massachusetts Legislature on Thursday, to be \$10,000, exclusive of the liquor drunk. A member stated, further, that this did not include wines, of which, however, only eleven bottles, at \$2 45 per bottle, were drank!

The Methodist General Conference, now in session in Boston, has passed a resolution declaring that an Annual Conference is not competent to censure its members for joining secret societies.

It is said that of 300 families introduced into Texas by General Austin, only 19 heads of families remain.

The New York Independent, a religious paper, has the names of 1700 clergymen on its subscription list.

Senator Berrien, of Georgia, has resigned his place in the U. S. Senate, and Robert M. Charlton is appointed for the remainder of the session.

A QUEER WEDDING.—The way to do it is quite amusingly illustrated in the marriage of Mr. John Zulie, of Terre Haute, and Miss Rebecca Britton, of Indianapolis, (Indiana) in the cars on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, on Monday last week. The reason given by the bridegroom for this railway speed in so solemn a matter, was that "all the money" he had with him was a bank note not current beyond Indianapolis, and he "didn't want to cheat the minister."

VALOR TO BE REWARDED.—The gold box left by Gen. Jackson, to the city of New York, to be conferred on him who should be judged the most heroic of the American invaders in the late war with Mexico, has not yet been disposed of; but the committee of the common council, charged with this duty, have fixed a period three months distant, to determine who is the most worthy to receive the testimonial of valor. The application of candidates must be sent in within that time.—*N. Y. Express.*

The first press in Virginia was imported by the city of Williamsburgh, in 1780. It was a weekly paper and the price of advertising and subscription we give in the following extract from the first number:

"All persons may be supplied with this paper at fifty dollars a year, and have advertisements (of a moderate length) inserted at ten dollars the first week and seven dollars for each thereafter."

Petitions are in circulation in Rhode Island, addressed to the Legislature, praying for the restoration of the punishment of death for murder.

A clerk of one of the Boston markets recently seized thirty carcasses of veal, totally unfit for any person to eat, and which had been sold to a sausage maker for thirty cents a carcass.

PIOTA TERRITORY.—The inhabitants of Catson's Valley have applied to Congress for the establishment of a territorial government over that region which lies between Utah and California. They propose the name of Piota for the new territory. The region is said to be capable of maintaining a large population, and probably it may, in a few years form a new State.

The National Intelligencer gives a tabular statement of the number of deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic persons returned by the seventh census of the United States. The aggregates are as follows: deaf and dumb, 10,103; blind, 9,705; insane, 15,768; idiotic, 15,706. The need of sustaining the public institutions established for these helpless beings will be better than ever understood after such a showing.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—On Wednesday last, an important election took place throughout the State of Virginia, in which for the first time in the old Dominion, judges of the local and State courts were to be chosen.

The Boston Journal says Daniel Webster is the only Whig who can under existing circumstances, carry Massachusetts.

The herring fishery occupies in France 685 boats, measuring together 14,574 tons, and having crews amounting to 7,755 men.

Surlin steak is selling at Boston at 20 cts. per lb. We need no tariff on beef.

A division of the Sons of Temperance has just been formed at Corpus Christi.

The Council of Pittsburg has subscribed \$400,000, in bonds, to the stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

There are 46 places of religious worship in Louisville.

There are between eighteen hundred and two thousand barrels of malt liquor manufactured in this city annually, and nearly all consumed here, besides the importations!—This fact may startle one at sight, but here it is, in its hideous reality.—*Con. Com.*

The emigration westward, especially of German immigrants, the Albany Argus states, is very large. The cars and boats from New York are crowded with them, and in one week three thousand had been conveyed over the central railroad line.

The nett amount subject to draft of the treasurer of the United States, on the 26th of April, was \$13,717,468 45.

Strawberries were selling in the markets of Baltimore, on the 10th ult., at one dollar per quart.

A dispatch to the morning papers, last evening from N. Y., states that a woman carried a child to a Catholic priest in that city, to be christened. After the ceremony, two dollars were demanded of her. Being unable or unwilling to pay this sum, the child was taken from her and she thrust out of doors. Her cries attracted the passers by, who interceded in her behalf but without effect. The priest refused to give up the child until she would pay the sum demanded.—*Boston Transcript.*